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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 22, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 62 2 p.m. 69
Humidity 67 52

November 22, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 71
Humidity 77 63

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.07

7810 日八初月十

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1917.

四拜禮 號二廿月一十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HINDENBURG LINE STORMED.

BRITISH TANKS BREAK THROUGH FOR FIVE MILES.

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS AND A NUMBER OF GUNS CAPTURED.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Between St. Quentin and the Scarpe, our tanks broke through successive belts of wire of great depth and strength.

Infantry followed and stormed the first defensive system of the Hindenburg Line.

The tanks and infantry pressed on and captured the Hindenburg support line more than a mile beyond.

Several thousands of prisoners and a number of guns have been captured.

The Germans Surprised.

London, November 21.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Yesterday morning, the Third Army, under General Sir Julian Byng, delivered a number of attacks between St. Quentin and the Scarpe River. The attacks were carried out without previous artillery fire, completely surprising the enemy.

Our troops broke in the enemy's positions to a depth of between four and five miles on a wide front and captured several thousands of prisoners and a number of guns. The operations are continuing.

At the hour of the assault on the principal front of attack, large numbers of tanks moved forward in advance of the infantry and broke through successive belts of German wire of great depth and strength.

Following through the gaps made by the tanks, English, Scottish and Irish regiments swept over the outposts and stormed the first defensive system of the Hindenburg Line. Along the whole front the infantry and tanks pressed on, in accordance with programme, and captured the second system of defence over a mile, beyond what is known as the Hindenburg support line. East County troops took Bonavis and Lateau Wood after stiff fighting. English rifle regiments and light infantry captured La Vaque and also the formidable defences of the spur known as the Welsh Ridge. Other English county troops stormed the village of Ribecourt and fought their way through Couillet Wood.

Highland Territorials crossed the Grand Ravine and entered Fleeschieres, where there was fierce fighting. West Riding Territorials captured Havrincourt and also a trench system to the north of the village. Ulster battalions, covering the latter's left flank, moved northward up the west bank of the Canal du Nord.

Later in the morning we continued the advance and rapidly progressed at all points. English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh troops secured crossings of the canal at Masnières and captured Maroing and Neuf Wood. West Riding troops from Havrincourt made remarkable progress to the east of the Canal du Nord and stormed the villages of Grandcourt and Annez. Co-operating with the Ulsters to the west of the canal, they carried the whole of the German line northward to the Bapaume-Cambrai Road. The West Lancashire Territorials broke in positions to the east of Epehy, and Irish troops captured important sections of the Hindenburg Line between Bullecourt and Fontaineles Croisilles. The number of prisoners and material cannot yet be estimated. Fine but dull weather favoured the preparations but it broke early yesterday morning. There was rain during the night and the weather is now stormy.

A Dramatic Stroke.

London, November 21.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—Rarely has there been a more dramatic stroke in the war than that dealt the Germans in the latest offensive. The great "impregnable" Hindenburg Line has been penetrated at numerous points and it was primarily the tanks that did it. The Germans apparently did not expect our intention to open suddenly a new scene of activities near the Somme, and the attack was, seemingly, a complete surprise. Care was taken to secure the greatest secrecy regarding the plans. Besides the ordinary preparation for an attack on a large scale, a fleet of tanks had to be brought up close to the line. Everything was apparently done without the smallest intimation reaching the enemy's ears.

This was a truly remarkable achievement, reflecting the great credit on everybody concerned. One advantage of the sudden change of scene, apart from the element of surprise, was that in the region east of Bapaume the battle-ground is fit for the tanks. The soil is not much cut up by shell holes for the enemy evacuated this area last spring without fighting and we had never previously seriously attacked in this section. The ground was covered with thick grass, making excellent going either for the tanks or men. Moreover, the enemy had not anything like the concentration of guns in this sector that he had around Ypres and Passchendaele. Many factors were in our favour, if only the difficulty of maintaining secrecy could be overcome, so that the enemy could not mass guns and divisions against us and this secrecy, as stated, was secured.

(These sections of message missing).

The rain, which had held off for a few days, came down lightly on the morning of the attack, which was launched without any preliminary bombardment. The guns only started when the tanks advanced. The prisoners admit that they were utterly surprised. As a matter of fact, we caught the relief of the enemy troops which was going on in the course of the ordinary routine. With good ground beneath them, the tanks walked up to tiers of wire, trampling down the litter and raking the trenches with machine-guns, until the resistance ceased and the enemy fled to dug-outs.

"A Very Great Success."

London, November 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Sir Douglas Haig's latest attack was undoubtedly a very great success. (Cheers.)

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

On the French Front.

London, November 21.

A French communique says:—The artillery duel is somewhat violent in Belgium, north of the Chemin-des-Dames and on the right of the Meuse.

Successful French Raids.

London, November 21.

A French communique states:—We made several successful raids during the night to the north and south of St. Quentin and brought back prisoners. There is a violent artillery struggle in the region of Chaume Wood.

THE ITALIAN STRUGGLE.

A Great Battle in Progress.

London, November 21.

The progress of the great battle in the Italian mountains is being watched most anxiously since the enemy has announced the storming of Queso on Monte Cornello, as if the Austro-Germans capture Monte Tombe, on the northern slopes of which a terrific struggle is raging, a two miles descent would bring them to the plain and may cause the Italians to lose the whole of the Piave line and also Venice. The enemy has not renewed his attempts to cross the Lower Piave, concentrating his efforts on the mountains between the Upper Brenta and the Piave, where fighting has been incessant since November 17. An encouraging feature is the Italians' rally not merely in resisting the stupendous attacks but in repeatedly and effectively counter-attacking.

The Great Danger.

London, November 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports a semi-official message as saying that the whole danger is in the enemy pouring down from the upper courses of the Brenta and Piave and entering the plain. He is employing all his reserves for this effort.

Furious Fighting.

London, November 21.

An Italian semi-official message says:—There was furious fighting on Mount Montefenera all day on Monday. Two enemy divisions, respectively of twelve and sixteen battalions, including some Prussian Guards, were engaged in the struggle for the possession of the Piave crossings where the river enters the plain, continuing the five days' battle for the Tombe, Montefenera and Cornello triangle. After repeated repulses, the enemy, at dawn on November 18, gained a footing in the Montefenera salient, but was dislodged the following night. He returned to the assault, supported by drizzle, and after this the salient constantly changed hands during the whole of the night and next day, the Italians finally reconquering it, but, being exposed without shelter to an infernal bombardment, they retired, leaving an advanced group in occupation. A desperate resistance continues. An enemy column which attempted to break through to the left of Montefenera on Monday morning was annihilated with the bayonet.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

A Dearth of News.

London, November 21.

There is again a dearth of news from Russia.

It is reported by Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm that a special correspondent at Haparanda entered Finland, but was arrested and sent back to Sweden.

Some Interesting Items.

London, November 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on the 20th instant, states that the troops advancing against the Maximalists remain at Lug, where apparently many have been won over to the Maximalists. There is no further news of General Kaledin's force in the south.

Prince Yusupoff, who killed Rasputin, has been arrested in Petrograd for corresponding with General Kaledin.

The majority of the Ministerial staffs are still not working, refusing to recognise the Maximalist Administration. The latter has warned them that they will be the first to suffer in the coming famine.

A private soldier has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in Moscow.

AUSTRO-GERMAN DIPLOMATS HOMEWARD BOUND.

London, November 21.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that a Norwegian steamer is at present in an Atlantic port with seventy Austro-German diplomats and members of the Consular Service with their families from South America and Asia, homeward bound under safe conduct by the Allies. The party is reported to include an Ambassador, and a Minister Plenipotentiary. The sailing has been delayed as the examination of the luggage is not complete.

ANGLO-SIAMESE FRIENDSHIP.

London, November 21.

The Siamese Minister has had an audience of the King, to whom he handed an autograph letter from the King of Siam.

A WEEK'S SUBMARINISM.

London, November 21.

The Admiralty announces that the shipping arrivals during the past week were 2,581 and the sailings 2,483. Ten vessels over and seven under 1,000 tons were sunk, while two were unsuccessfully attacked.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA'S WAR-DETERMINATION.

Heart and Soul in the Struggle.

London, November 20.

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing his speech at the Conference held in Downing Street (the first part of which appears in our earlier telegram) paid a tribute to the American Navy's invaluable services, America's vital assistance in financing the war and her effective help in many other ways. He was confident that the great democracies were now marching shoulder to shoulder and would utterly overthrow the menace still threatening the liberty of the world.

Admiral Benson, in acknowledging the warmth of the Mission's reception, emphasised America's profound determination to do the utmost to enable all men to enjoy the right to life, liberty and happiness. The Mission was anxious to learn the many lessons possible by the Allies' experiences and they were grateful for the manner in which these had been thrown open to them. The United States was heart and soul in the war and the country had absolutely endorsed the President's statement that none of its resources in men, ships and work would be spared in order to win the war. Admiral Benson detailed the immense amount of work the United States had accomplished and was accomplishing, not only in training armies, building fleets and the manufacture of munitions, but in food economy and the successful development of aircraft. The Conference then discussed the matters on the agenda.

AMERICAN DESTROYER SUNK.

Twenty-lives Probably Lost.

London, November 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington, telegraphing on November 21, says that the Navy Department announces that the American destroyer O'Brien was sunk in a collision in the war zone yesterday morning. Probably twenty-one lives have been lost.

SMUGGLING SUPPLIES INTO GERMANY.

London, November 21.

According to a correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* says that Customs Officers at Lobith were examining an empty barge bound from Rotterdam to Germany when they found a trap-door leading to a tank in which were four thousand gallons of oil, boxes of soap, gin and milk. The skipper has been arrested.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BIG WAR CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

London, November 20.

The Press Bureau reports that a Conference is being held at Downing Street of the War Cabinet, the heads of Government departments and the members of the United States Mission.

Mr. Lloyd George, presiding, in welcoming the Mission said the purpose of the Conference was to determine how the United States could best co-operate with the Allies. While everything was urgent in a war of this kind two matters stood out which were of superior and equal urgency, namely, man power at the front and shipping. He emphasised that the collapse of Russia and the reverses of Italy had made it more imperative that the United States should send as many troops as possible at the earliest and he was anxious to know how soon the first million could be expected in France. British shipping was wholly absorbed in war work and, assuming the submarine situation did not worsen, the easing of the Allies' position depended on the date when America's six million tons of shipping promised for 1918 is launched. He did not doubt that America's accomplishment in the matter of shipbuilding would astonish everybody. Among matters of secondary urgency the Premier mentioned aeroplanes. Everybody, he said, realised that command of the air was vital and almost as essential in the battle-line as command of the sea. The Americans possessed in an unusual degree the enterprise and daring necessary for the creation of successful airmen. The American climate specially lent itself to the development of an air service because it was clearer and more equable than Britain's. Next, he said, came food. Several of the world's great grain fields, notably Russia, were out of reach, the production of Europe was falling and the Allies were increasingly dependent on North America. The most drastic restrictions would shortly be imposed in Britain, partly to assist the Allies and partly to facilitate the carriage of men and munitions to the battle front. It was the privilege of the other Allies to pool their luck with the gallant fellows in Italy and France. The tightening of the blockade he put into third place, and he believed that close co-operation between the United States and the Powers of Western Europe would bring still greater economic pressure to bear on the Central Powers during the course of the war.

FRENCH CONCENTRATION ON THE WAR.

Paris, November 20.

Speaking in the Chamber, M. Clemenceau eloquently urged the sinking of all differences, appealed for unity in supporting the soldiers' burdens and for self-denial. He dwelt on the fraternal solidarity of the Allied peoples and troops, who formed an impassable barrier at the front and declared that France was willing to continue to suffer for the defence of her soil. He emphasised that the Government would rigorously and evenly carry out justice against those guilty of anti-national crimes. A reasonable censorship would be maintained over diplomatic and military news, and all malignant influences would be sternly repressed. France, he declared, must concentrate on the war and on nothing but the war.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, November 20.

Silver is quoted at 48½d. The market is quiet.

SPY BASE IN SWEDEN.

How the Code was Worked.

A United Press dispatch from Stockholm states that Allied secret service and intelligence officers, with the co-operation of the police of the Scandinavian countries, have recently succeeded in unearthing and dispersing large and well-organised German submarine intelligence office headquarters in Gothenburg, Sweden.

The officers discovered a naval intelligence map of the waters surrounding the British Isles and the North Sea. The water area on the map was divided into small squares, each one numbered. An elaborate Code was also found for use in conjunction with this map. Messages based on this code, although apparently reading like private merchantile telegrams and cablegrams, could in reality be deciphered into accurate descriptions of Allied men-of-war or of belligerent or neutral merchantmen.

One of the chief branches of the Gothenburg office, the headquarters, was in Christiania.

Another branch was in Malmo, Sweden. It is believed that many of the agents of the German spies in Gothenburg were Scandinavians.

Fragments of the story have reached us previously. Their importance is trebled in the light of the full details. A Norwegian paper recently published part of the German sea spies' code, as follows:—

Code word.

Torpedo-boat ... Barrel, 1st series
British ... First quality
Norwegian ... Black painted
Swedish ... Blue
Danish ... Red
Russian ... Sixth quality

An order for "600 barrels first quality first series," would mean: "British torpedo boats in square 600 on chart."

SOUTH CHINA UNREST.

Sir John Jordan's Denial.

Sir John Jordan, British Minister in Peking, in an interview with a representative of the Japanese News Agency, denied that he would offer his good offices to mediate between the Central Government and the leaders in the south-western provinces. He further stated that the coming visit of Mr. Jamieson, the British Consul-General at Canton, had nothing whatsoever to do with the mediation question, as reported in the press. It was untrue that he had sent for Mr. Jamieson, added the British Minister.

Honoured by China.

The many friends of the popular secretary of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. (Capt. W. E. Clark) will be pleased to learn he has had the 4th Order of the Chia Ho decoration conferred on him by the Chinese Government for valuable services rendered.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Mills. Sterling at the Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.
Friday, November 23.
"The Day After" at the Victoria Theatre.

GENERAL NEWS.

Duke of Oporto Married.
Rome, Sept. 23.—At the American Methodist Church here today the marriage was celebrated of the Duke of Oporto, uncle of King Manoel, with Mrs. Van Volkenburgh, formerly Mrs. Chapman, of New York.

School Children on Strike.
About twenty pupils of Public School 171, 103rd and 104th Streets, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, New York, were arrested recently on charges of juvenile delinquency, after they had gone on strike as a protest against the Gary system, recently installed in the school.

Sensational Rumour.
Germans have stolen the plans of the most destructive war engine yet invented, says a New York message. They were employed at the factory manufacturing the device, and it is feared that they have succeeded in getting the blue prints to Germany.—Central News.

American Cruiser's Brush with Pirates.

On the 5th instant the Chinese Government received a telegram from Chungking stating that the American cruiser Palos met a gang of "tufei" in the river 4 li south of Chungking. A hot battle took place, and the "tufei" opened large guns upon the ship, which, after firing four shots, sailed safely for the South, according to the Japanese News Agency.—Peking Daily News.

Sentenced to Buy War Bonds.

Freeport, Ill., October 18.—Federal Judge A. L. Sanborn imposed novel sentences on the German Club and Owls Meet of Rockford to-day, when the organisations pleaded guilty to selling liquor without paying a Federal tax. In addition to fining the Owls Meet \$100, Judge Sanborn ordered it to purchase \$200 in Liberty bonds. The Germania Club must buy \$500 worth of Liberty bonds and pay a \$100 fine.

Schoolboys on the Land.

A squad of 50 boys from Alley's School, Dulwich, recently spent six weeks in the life of Ely, on the farm of a potato grower. In 35 working days they lifted on an average 25 tons a day, and on one occasion a squad of 25 boys cleared four acres and raised 34 tons in seven hours. The schoolboys lived on their earnings, which were 4d. an hour, and were in a position to refuse contributions by parents, governors, or the National Service Department.

A Ninety-penny Lost in the Isle of Man.

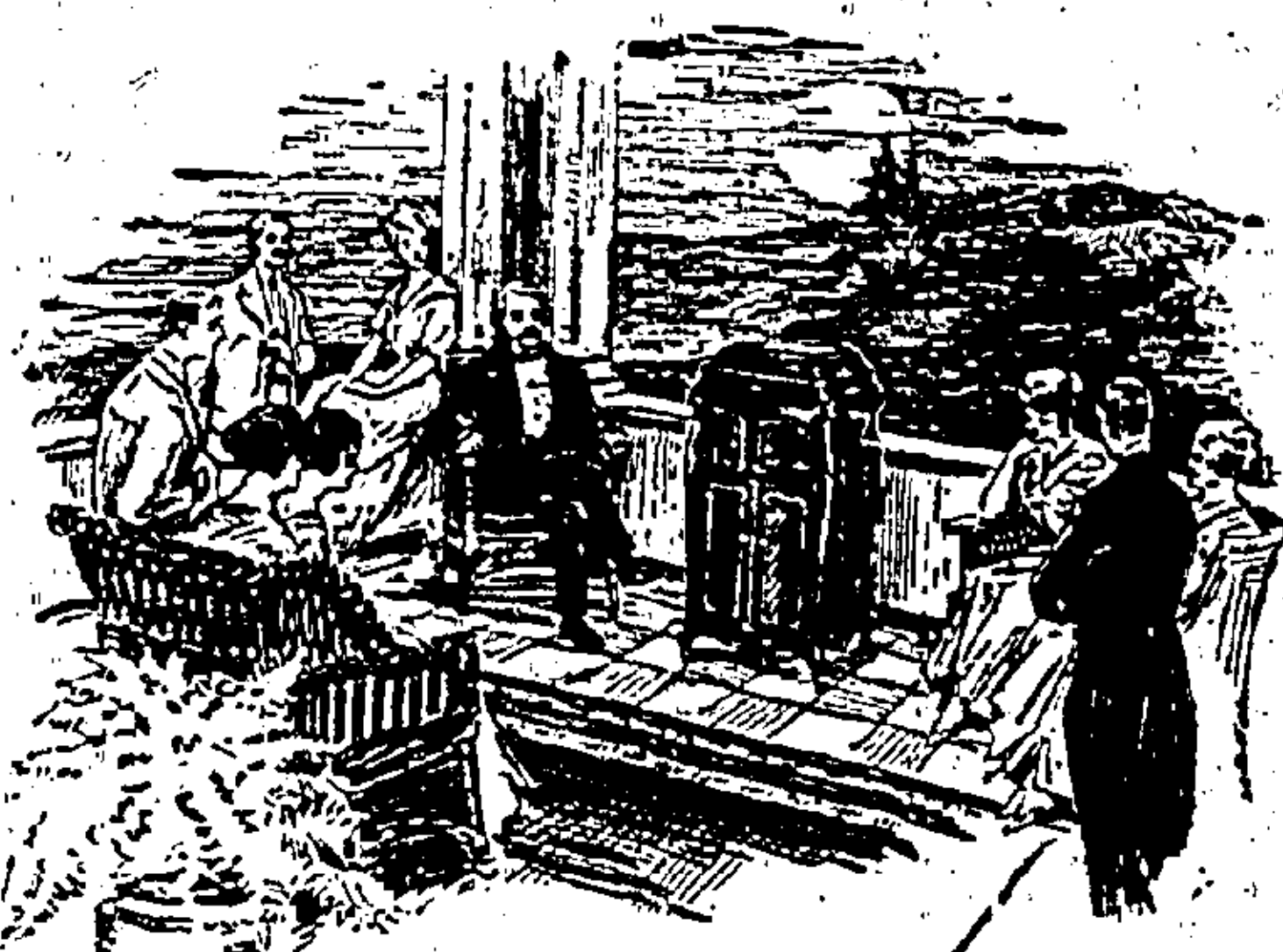
A Committee of the Isle of Man Legislature have recommended the adoption in the island of the 9d. lost scheme, as in the United Kingdom, for a period of six months. The report, which is a majority one, rejects a suggestion that the reduction in price should only apply to a ration to be fixed, and that any excess bread should be paid for at the full price. The Committee estimate that if the Legislature adopt their recommendation a Government subsidy of £20,000 will be required to meet the cost. They recommend the imposition of an income tax, and, if practicable, an excess war profits tax, an entertainment tax, and patent medicine duties.

Exiles Returned to Petrograd.

Petrograd, October 18.—Mlle. Virubova, who has been called "the female Rasputin of Russia" and who was a close friend of the former Empress, has returned to Petrograd with other exiles sent to Helsinki, Finland, by the Provisional Government. They were returned by the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates of Helsinki which refused to permit them to stay in Finland. Members of the party who were ordered to be sent out of Russia on account of their connection with the former Imperial family, have been a month in Finland. They spent some time on a yacht of the former Emperor's in Helsinki harbor. Mlle. Virubova declared that they were always in fear that the people would attack them. During the latter part of their stay they were kept in a prison. Soldiers protected them against the populace, which attacked the prison several times, and the officers in turn protected the exiles from the soldiers.

NOTICES.

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28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TURKS PERSECUTE GREEKS.

700,000 said to have been killed or deported.

Not staid by the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of Armenians and Syrians, the Turk has also turned against the Greek Christians in his dominions and more than 700,000 have fallen victims to persecution in the form of death or deportation, it was declared recently at New York by Mr. Frank W. Jackson, chairman of the Relief Committee for Greeks of Asia Minor.

"The story of the Greek deportation is not yet generally known," said Mr. Jackson. "Quietly and gradually the same treatment is being meted out to the Greeks as to the Armenians. Although closely guarded, certain echoes of these horrors come out from time to time.

"There were some two or three million Greeks in Asia Minor at the outbreak of the war in 1914, subject to Turkish rule. According to the latest accounts, some seven to eight hundred thousand have been deported, mainly from the coast regions into the interior of Asia Minor.

"The Greeks of Asia Minor have always been law-abiding and loyal to the Turkish Government. Under Abdul Hamid they were well treated but his successors adopted a programme to crush them.

"At the declaration of the present war all persecutions were stopped, but the spring of 1915 brought to the stage a tragic, novel drama unique in the history of the world as to its horrors and destructiveness, that is, the Armenian deportation; under that innocent name the extermination of a Christian race was started.

Aivalik stands out as the worst sufferer. According to one report, some 70,000 Greeks there have been deported toward Konia and beyond. At least 7,000 have been slaughtered. The Greek Bishop of Aivalik committed suicide in despair.

"The latest account from Trebizond shows the towns along the Black Sea are being emptied of their Greek population. From Lydon S. Crawford, missionary of the American Board at Trebizond, we have a letter dated July 24, 1917, in which he says the following order came from Turkish army headquarters at Sheishie:—

"Let no Greek man over sixteen and under fifteen be found in Ordon. Send all such on into the interior. As for the families, we will send further orders later.

"From the Greek Minister to the United States, Georges Roussier, I have a letter September 21, 1917, in which he says: 'Backed by the German, the Turks have put into execution and even organized their wildness. They have decided to exterminate the Greek element which is the most important and most numerous in Asia Minor.

"Under pretext of necessities of war, entire populations have been deported. Members of families have been separated. The old, the men unfit for military service, and the women were sent into the interior of the country, abandoned without the slightest help and exposed to all sorts of deprivations. The men fit for military service were taken by force into the army despite the fact of having paid for exemption; some of the wealthiest have even been called on to pay this exemption fee three times over."

Ceylon's Governor.

H. E. Sir John Anderson, Governor of Ceylon, had improved in health so considerably on Oct. 23rd that he was allowed to be out for a few hours during the day.

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HEATHER DAY



30th NOVEMBER 1917

NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' (CONSOLIDATION ACT 1908)

AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that a Final General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidator, Chartered Bank Building, 3, Queen's Road Central Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, 22nd December, 1917, at noon, precisely for the purpose of having the account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

"That the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof be retained by the Liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same at the expiration of five years from the Dissolution of the Company."

A. R. LOWE, F.C.A.
Liquidator.

Hongkong 8th November, 1917.

NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION ACT 1908,
IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a seventh and Final return of Capital and Dividend at the rate of Forty Cents (Hongkong Currency) per share will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 22nd day of DECEMBER, 1917, at NOON to registered holders of A and B Shares, upon application to:—

Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Thorners Chambers,
Ingram Court,
167, Fenchurch Street, London E.C.

In the case of Shares on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register—
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Building,
3, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1917.

HIMROD'S
Cures Instantly All Coughs
No matter what your cough or what organs may be suffering from—
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, and all other respiratory troubles—
you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
It is the only remedy that is safe for all ages and in all climates.
It is the only remedy that is so effective and so pleasant to take.
It is the only remedy that is so cheap and so easily obtained.
It is the only remedy that is so reliable and so sure.
It is the only remedy that is so famous and so well known.
It is the only remedy that is so effective and so pleasant to take.
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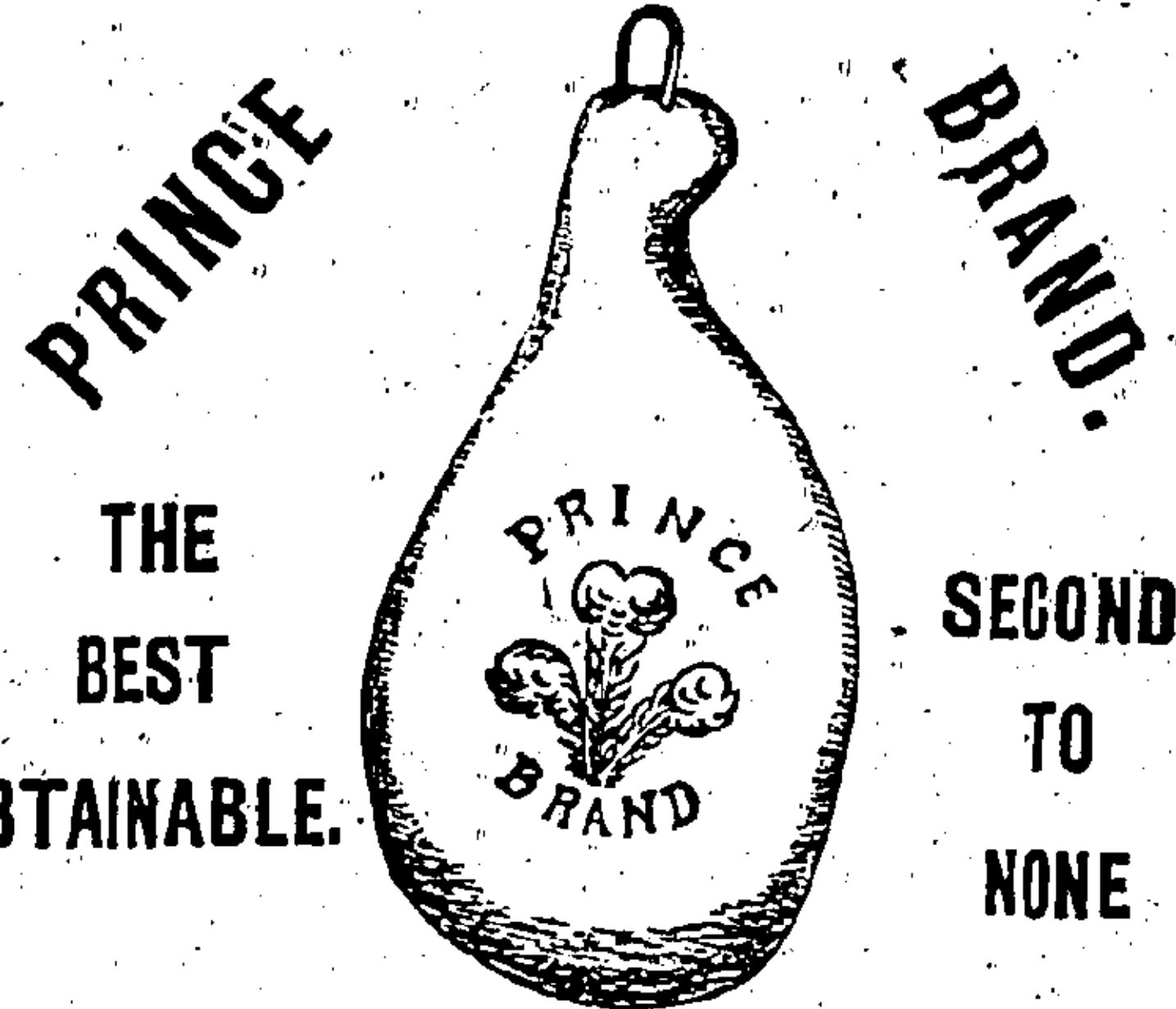
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THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding 50.

NOTICES.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1917.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

In the course of an article which we published in a recent issue, we pointed out that Viscount Ishii, the head of the Japanese Mission to America, was quite alive to the real source of much of the friction that undoubtedly existed in the United States with regard to Japan's policy so far as it was likely to affect America's commercial interests, and we quoted a certain portion of the Viscount's speech which made it perfectly clear that German intrigues and German mischiefs were responsible for most, if not all, of it. Papers now to hand from America give further details on this important matter, all of which are well worth serious consideration. In this connection it will be well to keep in mind that it was the Kaiser who in 1908 gave expression to the ridiculous idea of a "yellow peril" threatening Europe, which it was the duty of European nations to realize and to guard against. Happily, no one took the "All Highest" seriously in this matter, as it was realized that the utterance was merely one of the Kaiser's periodic outbursts of windy and mischievous rhetoric. It would appear, however, that Germany had not given up the hope of using the idea for all, and perhaps more, than it was worth, and, in consequence, it is not astonishing to find that, the Kaiser, through her many agents, been doing her best to disseminate the false idea throughout the United States and Japan that war was inevitable between the two countries. With so much persistence was the mischievous statement repeated that it was fast becoming an accepted fact by the majority—the vast, unthinking majority present in every country. And in other countries also the idea was current that a collision between Japan and the United States was as certain as the rise of the sun. On many occasions statements and others of both nations and influential men belonging to other countries did their utmost to dissipate the wicked idea, but to little purpose. It recurred time and again, in the form either of a threat from Japan because of America's treatment of Japanese in the matter of land-ownership in the United States or as "a straight tip" regarding Japan's alleged intrigues in Mexico and China, by which it was sedulously pointed out that America's interests were being seriously undermined.

It was mainly because of the persistence of this statement that the Japanese Government recently sent the Mission headed by Viscount Ishii, to the United States. That the Mission was completely successful has been manifested in many directions. On both sides there has been a great deal of praiseworthy frankness, and in such an atmosphere the malicious statements were soon traced to their source and effectively dealt with. It was also made clear that German intrigues were responsible for most, if not all, of the misunderstandings that were generally believed to exist between the two countries. "Of all the friendly missions that have visited this country, remarks the *Brooklyn Eagle*, "that of the Japanese has perhaps contributed most to laying the ghosts of future wars." This happy state of affairs is due chiefly to Viscount Ishii's outspoken statement at the Japan Society's dinner held in New York, at which the Viscount unhesitatingly laid at the door of German propaganda most of the friction that has developed between the United States and Japan. "If we have succeeded," said he, "in exposing to the American people the main causes of our misunderstandings in the past, and if as a result of this visit the two peoples will believe that the distrust, suspicion and doubt are the result of careful German culture throughout the last ten years, we will have done much for ourselves and for you.... The agent of Germany in this country and in ours had as his one purpose the feeding of our passions, our prejudices, and our distrust on a specially prepared German concoction, until, drugged and inflamed, we might have taken the irrevocable step over the edge, and at his leisure the culture might have fattened upon our remains."

With that view all who know what has taken place—and chiefly all that has been circulated broadcast during the past decade, regarding the relationship existing between the two countries—will readily concur. Not the least among the past misunderstandings related to Japan's intentions towards China. And as this is of peculiar interest to us we draw special attention to it. The statement was made by Viscount Ishii at another banquet held in New York. "In spite of all the effort to make you believe that Japan as the grow stronger was always trying to close the door, I tell you that there never has been an hour when our common sense or our sense of our own responsibility failed us. Why close our door in violation of our pledges, or endeavour to close our neighbour's door, when we are bound in honour to protect it?" And in words that have been hailed as "a Monroe Doctrine for Asia," Viscount Ishii said: "We will not only not seek to assail the integrity or the sovereignty of China, but will eventually be prepared to defend and maintain the same integrity and independence of China against any aggressor. For we know that our own landmarks would be threatened by any outside invasion or interference in China." If these utterances have done nothing else, they have certainly cleared the air of much misunderstanding between the United States and Japan, and they have elicited a clear statement regarding Japan's policy with reference to China. They are thus of very considerable importance and are well worth pondering over.

The War Tax.

"A Tenant" who writes us to-day in regard to the incidence of the Special War Tax on house rents is under a misapprehension when he says he was under the impression that the tax was to be borne by tenant and landlord jointly. The Ordinance expressly lays it down that the occupier shall bear the tax, and the object of that is to secure that everybody shall contribute to this war impost. The measure is a just and well-conceived one, for the tax is based on rental and thus becomes greater for those who can afford to live in big houses. Our correspondent appears to think that the landlords go soot free, but as they have necessarily to live somewhere, they have their part to bear as well. The tax may bear hardly on the very poor, and it would no doubt be a fine thing for them if their landlords followed Sir Robert Ho Tung's generous example. But that is a purely personal matter. If, as the correspondent suggests, certain landlords are raising their rents without good reason, the facts should be made known to the authorities, as landlords who do this under colour of collecting the war tax can be punished under the Ordinance.

America and the War.

If further evidence were needed of America's determination to enter into the conflict with all her might and all her strength, we have it in the fact that an American Mission has arrived in London and has met in Conference at Downing Street along with the War Cabinet, and the Heads of Government Departments, with Mr. Lloyd George presiding. In his introductory speech, the Prime Minister said that the purpose of the Conference was to determine how the United States could best co-operate with the Allies. He also briefly referred to several matters regarding which assistance might be rendered by the United States by an early date. It is well-known that already America has sent thousands of troops to France and that thousands are at present in England preparing to go to the Western Front. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Lloyd George, knowing well how great are the efforts being made in the United States to take part in the conflict, did not hesitate to ask when the "first million" might be expected in France. He pointed out that the collapse of Russia and the reverses in Italy had made it more imperative that the United States should send many troops at the earliest possible moment. And that the United States can do so and will do so there need be no the slightest doubt. America's co-operation in shipbuilding and in the provision of aeroplanes was also referred to. Mr. Lloyd George concluded his speech with his characteristic optimistic note. He was confident, he said, that the great Democracies were now marching shoulder to shoulder and would utterly overthrow the menace still threatening the Liberty of the World.

America's Determination.

Admiral Benson, speaking on behalf of the American Mission, was equally reassuring. He emphasized America's profound determination to do her utmost to enable all men to enjoy the right to Life, Liberty, and Happiness. The United States, he further said, was heart and soul in the war and the country had absolutely endorsed the President's statement that none of its resources in men, ships and work would be spared in order to win the war. This statement is particularly gratifying in view of certain reports and rumours as to indifference in the United States regarding America's entrance into the war. Admiral Benson, we learn, detailed the immense amount of work the United States had accomplished and was accomplishing, not only in training armies, building fleets and the manufacture of munitions, but in food economy and the successful development of aircraft. All this is complete evidence of America's determination—which no sensible person ever doubted—to assist her Allies to her utmost, and is likewise an equally complete refutation of the absurd reports of indifference that were being circulated.

DAY BY DAY.

ALL GREAT MEN NOT ONLY KNOW THEIR BUSINESS, BUT USUALLY KNOW THAT THEY KNOW IT.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the accession of the Queen of the Netherlands (1890).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending November 3 amounted to 69,355 tons and the sales during the period to 62,199 tons.

Motor Mishap.
A Chinese girl, aged fifteen years, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to the face and head caused by being knocked down by motor car No. 4, which belongs to the Exile Garage.

A Coolie's Injury.
A coal coolie, living at 8, Cross Street, has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a broken leg, which injury was caused by a quantity of coal falling on him whilst he was working on a steamer in the harbour.

Launch Collides with Sampan.
The coxswain of the launch Shun Tai has reported to the Police that as he was taking his launch into the Yau-mati typhoon refuge last evening, he ran into and capsized a small sampan which bore no lights and which he could not see until too late. It is supposed that a woman and boy were on the sampan, and, if so, they must have been drowned, for a search was made without result.

Stolen Cigarettes.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with the unlawful possession of 4,000 "Teal" cigarettes. It was proved that the man was found coming off a steamer carrying the cigarettes in a basket and, when asked where he got them from, and where he was taking them, gave an unsatisfactory reply. His defence was that he was asked to carry them by a man he could not now find. His Worship passed sentence of fourteen days' hard labour.

A Dodge Which Did Not Work.
A Chinese youth appeared before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, charged with the unlawful possession of a silver bangle, which he was found trying to pawn. He stated that another boy had promised to give him ten cents to pawn it. Defendant gave his age as sixteen, but Sergeant Blackman stated that the lad had been birched twice before and had given his age in August as 14. He had, no doubt, put his age on to avoid being birched again. His Worship ordered the defendant to receive twelve strokes with the cane.

Stabbing Incident.

A Chinese, who charged another with trying to pick his pocket, told Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, that he had just left the Sugar Refinery works when he felt someone brush against him and put his hand in his pocket. He turned round and saw the defendant, who, when seized, pulled out a knife and stabbed complainant in the leg. The defendant's story was that the complainant owed him money and, when asked for it, assaulted him. He only used the knife in self-defence. His Worship imposed a fine of \$20, or one month's hard labour.

War Comforts.

"Our Little Bit" Society has to-day sent to Messrs. Shawan Tomes and Co. two cases of war comforts, as follows, to be forwarded to Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, No. 2, Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay:—1,500 rolled handkerchiefs, 14 pairs of stockings, 6 flannel shirts, 21 face cloths, 105 pairs of pyjamas, 45 knitted khaki woollen mittens, 38 knitted white woollen belts, 6 knitted woollen sleeveless sweaters, 2 quilts, 2 pillows, 24 milk covers, 40 knitted white woollen caps, 10 knitted khaki woollen caps, 33 pairs of knitted woollen mittens, 1 lot magazines.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE FROM THE PEAK.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—Hearing that the Government is about to bring in a Bill before the Legislative Council for the complete exclusion (subject to exemptions) of Chinese from the Peak, and feeling deeply that such a Bill is wrong in principle and is contrary to all ideas of fairness and justice, I desire to raise my humble voice in protest. I painfully realize that against the Powers That Be in Hongkong, nothing that we can do or say would be of any avail. I dare say that in due time this Bill will, with the same inevitableness as the sequence of night and day, be legally affiliated to the principal Ordinance. But I feel that to remain any longer silent is to be a traitor to my conscience.

As I understand them, the reasons advanced for the Bill are these. It is said that there is already in force a Peak District Reservation Ordinance under which "it is unlawful for any owner, lessee, tenant or occupier of any land or building within the Peak District to let such land or building or any part thereof for the purpose of residence by any but non-Chinese, or to permit any such non-Chinese to reside on or in such land or building"; that it was owing to a slip in drafting that the case of a Chinese owner by purchase was not similarly prohibited. The Bill is therefore, it is said, purely an "amending Bill." In my humble opinion these alleged reasons are no reasons at all. It seems to me that they depend for their cogency, or even relevancy, upon the assumption that there was a "slip" in the drafting of the existing Ordinance. This Ordinance was passed as long ago as 1904, and the fact that no amending Bill has been thought necessary until now raises, in my submission, a presumption the other way. Another reason is, I understand, that the Chinese as a whole did not object to the principal Ordinance, and cannot therefore properly object to a reasonable amendment thereof. To this I say that the Chinese as a whole were opposed in principle to the Ordinance just as those who have heard of the Bill are opposed to the Bill. Moreover, it seems to me that the question is not so much whether or not the Chinese did oppose the Ordinance; it is a question of right or wrong. And I submit, with due humility, that two wrongs cannot make one right. Having made these preliminary remarks I proceed now to state as shortly and clearly as I can the grounds of my opposition.

First, I oppose the Bill because its basic principle is racial distinction. A law which permits any one but a Chinese, no matter what his station, to enjoy certain rights is manifestly an unjust law and one which falls far short of that Ideal of Equal Justice which is at once the pride and boast of English Legislation.

Secondly, I oppose the Bill because it is against the whole spirit of the British Constitution. In the eyes of the British Constitution all subjects of His Majesty the King, so long as they conduct themselves according to law, have equal rights and privileges. And I submit that it is wrong—apart from the exigencies of war—to forbid by legislation law-abiding British subjects, of whatever race, from residing in certain prescribed areas in a British Colony.

Thirdly, I oppose the Bill because it does not even seek to protect the weak against the strong. For it is undeniable that the English middle class cannot afford to live up at the Peak; and that those who do live there are among the highest, wealthiest and most influential members of the European Community. Would it not be simply itself for the Peak property owners to agree among themselves not to sell any property to the Chinese? Would it not be sufficient for the residents of the Peak to intimate that they would look upon any sale of property to the Chinese as a social sin meriting exclusion from the select circle?

And, lastly, I oppose the Bill because it is unnecessary. If the Government had made out a case of overwhelming necessity, it would then be a question as to how far they could properly bring in the Bill in disregard of all consideration of principles of justice. At least one school of thought has subscribed to the doctrine that "Necessity knows no law." But my point is that the Government has not and cannot make out any case of necessity at all. It is a well known fact that the Chinese as a whole do not like living at the Peak. To the Chinese, the Peak as a residential quarter presents innumerable inconveniences. In truth, there is no indication that there has been any attempt on the part of the Chinese to "oust" the English from the Peak. On the contrary, I think I am right in saying that since the Ordinance was passed thirteen years ago there has been only one Chinese taking advantage of the "slip", and that on medical advice.

It may be argued that since the Chinese do not like living at the Peak, they should not object to the proposed Bill. This argument lacks cogency. A fortiori, it should be said that such a state of affairs renders any fresh legislation of the nature contemplated unnecessary and gratuitous. I know that there are many Chinese in this Colony who, while never entertaining the idea of taking a permanent abode on the Peak, do object to the proposed Bill on principle. This attitude of mind should not be scoffed at. For a principle England—our Empire—is at this very moment fighting her hardest fight; for a principle, she has been pouring out, in endless streams, blood and treasure, sacrificing the very flower of her manhood. And this principle for which she has given so much is the principle of right against wrong, of justice, fairness and equal treatment for all. In a speech on the Great War, Mr. Asquith said in reference to the part played by India:

"We welcome with appreciation and affection their preferred aid, and in an Empire which knows no distinction of race or class, where all alike, as subjects of the King Emperor, are joint and equal custodians of our common interests and fortunes, we hail with profound and heartfelt gratitude their association side by side and shoulder to shoulder with our Home and Dominion troops, under the flag which is a symbol to all of a unity that the world in arms cannot disavow or dissolve."

Would it be too much to hope that the Government, imbued with the noble sentiment underlying those words, will drop this unjust, unnecessary and inopportune Bill?

Yours etc.

M. K. LO.

Hongkong, Nov. 22, 1917.

HIRE OF CHAIRS.

Sir,—I should like to enquire through the medium of your paper whether any new rules or regulations have come into vogue lately with regard to the hire of public conveyances?

If these rules could be notified to the community at large, much inconvenience might be saved to those who may, through ignorance, suffer annoyance as we did on Sunday last. A chair was engaged and taken from the Peak Road to the May Road (tram station) to meet a lady who was leaving the Peak by the 11.15 p.m. car, the house boy accompanying the chair to the station.

A few minutes before the car arrived from the top, the up-car brought a gentleman who got out at May Road and hailed the chair. The "boy" responded that the chair was waiting for his mistress who was arriving by the next car, but the gentleman replied "You have no right to keep another one." The lady for whom the chair had been especially engaged had to trudge home in this evening shoes behind the wretched gentleman who rode in state to Trengganu Mansions. Unfortunately, he was too far ahead to be identified, without running to catch up the chair, and this was not quite possible with thin shoes and a rough road.

Yours etc.

HONGKONG, Nov. 21, 1917.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

What is the origin of the diamond? No man knows with certainty. Mr. Gardner Williams, one of the greatest of experts, when asked his theory of the original crystallization of the diamond, had to confess that he had not sufficient data to form one. According to some hypothesis diamonds are of meteoric origin, and bizarre as it seems, Sir William Crookes has declared that this theory of the heavens raining diamonds has much to make it plausible.

Fleet Street has lost one of its vicars by the death of the Rev. W. O. Heaton, vicar of St. Bride's, where not long ago the Journalists' Memorial Service was held. Mr. Heaton, who was 73, followed the late Rev. E. O. Hawkins, father of "Anthony Hope," who wrote some of his early stories at the vicarage. Mr. Hawkins, a dinner where "Anthony Hope" was an honoured guest, confided to his companion at table that the novelist was "the best of sons."

In our efforts to assist our American cousins to find a suitable nickname for their soldiers we should be careful not to wound susceptibilities or to reopen old scores. "Yankee" will never do for the man from the Southern States, says the *Daily Chronicle*. Let us offer a word worthy of them and worthy their acceptance. The obvious name—to include Northerner, Southerner, and the man from "out West"—is—"Samsonite." But really no exception should be taken to the word Yankee, which is an honourable title. When the New England colonies were first settled, the inhabitants were obliged to fight their way against many nations of Indians. They found but little difficulty in subduing them all except one tribe, who were known by the name of Yanpuk—whence the word "Yankee" came. After the waste of much blood and treasure, the Yanpuk were at last subdued by the New Englanders. The remains of this nation (agreeable to the Indian custom) transferred their name to their conquerors. For a while they were called Yanpuk; but from a corruption, common to names in all languages, they got the name of Yankee.

Americans may be more willing to tackle "most anything" than Britishers, writes a correspondent to a Home paper. But it does not necessarily mean that they are more versatile. That truly versatile man is very rare, for true versatility is closely akin to genius. We sometimes think of a "handy" man as being versatile, but this type seldom achieves success at anything. The specialist with efficient initiative to suggest or cope with improvements is the best asset of the State. Mr. Percy Robinson may know editors who have become engineers, but he ought to remember that in America almost any job is open to the man with a "pull," quite apart from his qualifications. Efficiency and specialisation go hand in hand. It ought to be possible, however, for a man who has made a false start in life to get on to the right track, and the war has given many such men their chance.

I know a man who was a barber when war broke out (continues the correspondent), and who now holds a responsible position in a munition works. He was a very ordinary barber, but a gifted engineer. Behind his rooms was a well-equipped workshop, with two lathes and a milling machine. He was a clever screw-turner, had a good knowledge of tooth gearing, and could discuss intelligently the latest engineering invention. His work was soon appreciated after he became a professional engineer, and it is not likely that he will ever cut hair again for a livelihood. Such cases are exceptional, however, and the great transfusion of labour into the engineering industry has not made us more adaptable. A clerk who changes his desk for an automatic machine cannot be described as an instance of versatility, and the highly skilled tradesman will not be easily induced to take up a new trade of the "democratic" type.

PLAGUE PREVENTION.

What is Being Done in Manchuria.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Director and Chief Medical Officer of the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, in his fifth annual report, for the year ended September, 1917, says, *inter alia*—

Owing to the extraordinary depreciation of the rouble, upon which our appropriation has hitherto been based and the increased cost of material and cost of living, the members of our Service have gone through a very anxious period indeed. Our budget was arranged when the rouble was worth \$1.20 Mex., but since the commencement of the war the value of the former has steadily gone down, until at the present time one rouble stands at 16 cents Mex. only. The suffering thus entailed, especially upon the lower employees, has been immense, and it speaks volumes for their loyalty and earnestness in that they have stuck to their posts for about a year in spite of so much discouragement. The happy news that the original appropriation of Tls. 80,000 will be required to instead of Re. 78,000 will be received with much relief by all.

Last December, I asked for and obtained leave to proceed to Hongkong and accept the Honorary Degree of L.L.D. which the Governor of the Colony, officiating as Chancellor of the University, wished to confer upon me "in recognition of the prominent part I have played in medical administration and research in China." There were altogether five recipients, and I was honored by being the only medical man to obtain the distinction. I also availed myself of that opportunity to attend the Joint Conference of the China Medical Missionary Association and the National Medical Association which was held in Canton from Jan. 24 to 30, 1917. Together with Dr. Beebe I sat alternately as President of the Joint Conference, and was re-elected for a further period of two years. As in former years, the members of our Service took a prominent part in reading papers and sending exhibits. The paper by Dr. Fred Eberson, our Bacteriologist, on "The Nature of Plague Protozoa" aroused considerable interest because it anticipated the discovery of a new successful serum against pneumonic and septemic plague, upon which we have concentrated our attention during the last few years. This serum, if proved effective in practice, will indeed mark a step forward in the treatment of plague cases, especially of the pneumonic and septemic variety.

I received last March a lengthy communication from the Manager of the American Manchuria Development Company, thanking the Service for the assistance we rendered him in having diagnosed and prevented anthrax among men and cattle in their newly-opened farms. There is no doubt that if our Government and the local farmers work hand in hand to suppress this anthrax scourge, the fertile regions of North Manchuria will yield most productive returns in a short time.

I left Harbin on June 13th for a annual trip of inspection to the out-station hospitals on the Ngari and Amur. I found all hospitals well kept, and considerable progress was reported everywhere. A proper carriage, paved with cobbles has now been made leading from the town Fushui to the Hospital. The police, merchants, and gentry have shown commendable interest in helping our Medical Service with financial support, instructing and lighting the place. Our Medical Department in Harbin during the past year taken bacteriological and clinical examinations for ascertaining the purity of water, mineral waters and milk. Several occasions have been given to analyse pills sold in the Our medical officers have acted as examiners for practice of medicine in the city; eleven thus examined, only one our requirements. In the of the war and increased everything, large sums of have been spent by the les upon road construction per municipal improve-

FOOTBALL.

Staff & Depts. v. 88th Co. R.G.A.

This 2nd Division League match was played on the Navy Ground last evening, Mr. McTavish having charge of the game.

Play was of a very even character, both sides putting in plenty of dash. The defence proved to be superior to the attack in each case. After fifteen minutes' play, the Gunners were awarded a freekick for hands just outside the penalty area. This was well taken by the centre-half, who found the rigging with a good hard drive. Nothing further was scored in this half.

The Staff & Depts. played much better in this half, the re-arranging of their team being for the best. On one occasion the ball rolled along the Gunners' goal line, but nothing occurred. A few minutes from time, Strange headed the ball into the net from a corner kick. Result:—1 all. On the the run of the play, this was quite a fitting result.

The other League match arranged to be played, 83rd Co. R.G.A. v. Middlesex Regt. Sea, had to be unavoidably postponed.

Royal Engineers v. Navy. This was a friendly match played on the Club Ground yesterday, neither side fielding a representative team. Play was of a one-sided character, the Engineers doing practically all the pressing during the first half and were leading by six goals to love at half-time.

The second half was not productive of much good football, little or no dash being shown by either side. Another goal was added to the Sappers' score, who ran out winners by 7 goals to nil.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs dated:—

H. K. D. C. Camp of Exercise. The Saipinggun Division will furnish 1 Officer and 20 men, with 2 buglers, for duty at the Camp, from the 22nd inst. to the 30th inst., inclusive.

Baggage to be sent to the Divisional Headquarters not later than 10 a.m. on Thursday the 22nd.

Fall in, Thursday 22nd, as ordered at Divisional Headquarters.

Dress:—Helmets, shorts, puttees, water-bottles (filled); haversacks (filled), great-coats (rolled). Caps to be carried.

Next for duty, Queen's College Division, 30th inst. to December 7th, inclusive.

Promotion. The following promotion is made, subject to the approval of Major-General J. O. Dalton, Chief Commissioner:—Corporal Wei Kan to be Lieut-Sergeant and Secretary, Y. M. C. A. Division.

ments. The Chinese city is now practically a new town built upon modern lines, a large part of the river bank having been reclaimed for wharfs and main business thoroughfares. The price of land has increased by leaps and bounds. The value of the lot upon which our hospital stands is assessed at no less than half a million roubles.

The past year has been a very healthy one so far as infectious disease is concerned. Plague continues to be absent throughout Manchuria and North China, making this the seventh successive year in which it has not occurred. Small-pox was prevalent for some time in Harbin and the villages on the river, but scarlet fever was not so noticeable as in Shanghai, where the disease claimed an unusual number of victims this year. Dysentery and enteric fever are not abnormally high. The disastrous floods which have recently occurred in Tientsin and the surrounding districts may easily lead this winter to a serious epidemic of typhus, relapsing fever and other infectious diseases unless proper sanitary precautions are taken.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

THE WAR TAX.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Sir,—I am taking this opportunity, through the medium of your valuable columns, to bring to the notice of the proper authorities the matter of the special 7% War Tax recently enforced in this Colony. I was under the impression that the said extra taxes were to be paid by the tenants and the landlords jointly, but, on the contrary, I have been requested by my landlord to pay the full 7% out of my house rent every month. My monthly rental is \$20, and for the past three months I have paid \$1.40 each month as War Taxes to my landlord. Do you think it is fair for the tenants to pay this extra expense while the majority of these tenants are hard-working people, and the landlords simply receiving the rent every month? I would suggest that the Government should appoint a special Committee to investigate this matter. In some instances, I have been told, the landlords are taking this opportunity to increase the rental as well.

During the past few years, I understand, the value of house properties has been going up by leaps and bounds, and doubtless many of the landlords are getting good prices for houses bought previously. I think the landlords should treat their tenants as Sir Robert Ho Tung treated his. The cost of living nowadays is getting higher and higher, and any extra expenses mean more hardship for the working-class people.

Yours, etc.,

A TENANT.

Hongkong, November 21, 1917. [The correspondent will find his complaint dealt with in our leader's column.—Ed. H.K.T.]

NEVER NEGLECT YOUR ILLS.

There are many people, including most women, who will take far more trouble about anyone else's health than their own. This sort of selflessness is not really kind; it is not right. A person in bad health is always a burden in some way or another. To save others from becoming a burden, and allow one's self to become an invalid, is neither wise nor generous.

Science shows that nine-tenths of the ills which afflict mankind, and women especially, are due to poor and thin blood. This is Arsenia—too little blood, and blood that is not good. From the moment you realize that new blood will put an end to a number of ailments—rheumatism, nervous weakness, indigestion, bloodlessness, and the headaches and backaches of the fair sex—you know that a remedy is in your own hands. For it is well known and proved that Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are able to make abundance of new blood, and this blood the richest and purest, such as flows in the veins of vigorous, healthy people. It is important, though, to get the genuine Dr. Williams' at shops; if in doubt, send \$1.50 for a bottle, or \$8 for 6, to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Seohuen Road, Shanghai.

Alleged Fraudulent Conversion. A Chinese dispenser, of 64, Bonham Street, charged a boarding house runner at the Police Court this morning with the fraudulent conversion of \$1,000 entrusted to him to deposit with the Chi Shing firm. The defendant was represented by Mr. G. R. Haywood, and the defence was that the money was given with instructions to pay for certain goods. The defendant then entrusted the money with a man named Wong, who had decamped. A promissory note had been given to the complainant, who had accepted it, and said Mr. Haywood, it was a case for civil proceedings. After evidence had been given, his Worship (Mr. J. L. Wood) adjourned the case till to-morrow, fixing bail at \$1,000.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR

HOUSE FED CAPONS AND CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

JUST TO HAND A SUPPLY OF CHRISTMAS CARDS

IN SIMPLE STYLES. SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD. 3, Wyndham Street. Tel. 440.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on,

THURSDAY, the 29th November, 1917 commencing at 5 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Valuable Collection of Postage Stamps

Including rare specimens of Hongkong, Macao, China, British and French Colonies etc., etc. On view from Monday the 26th inst.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE & JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"STORVIKEN."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th November, 1917, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 28th November, 1917, at 9.30 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—LADY STENOGRAPHER and Typist at once. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box 134: c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—An experienced ASSISTANT to take charge of Export Department. Apply, stating experience and salary required, to P.O. Box 259, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—"Murriville" Broadwood Road. Modern SIX ROOM HOUSE. detached kitchen and servant's quarters three bathrooms. Electric. Full view of harbour. Apply Doctor F. Kew. Phone 766.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. TEL. 468 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Night-time Comfort.

Comfort is the key to restful sleep and our Pyjamas are the surest key to Comfort.

We stock them made of "Viyella," "Jaeger" wool and Ceylon Flannel in a nice range of stripes and plain colours.

PRICES RANGING FROM \$4.75 per Suit.

MACKINTOSH

A CO. LTD. MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS, 16, DES VIEUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 9.



Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

"THETA"

UNDERWEAR

is absolutely all wool and unshrinkable, it is made by one of the oldest makers of Underwear in the United Kingdom. Comfort being assured.

WE STOCK IT IN ALL WEIGHTS.

KNITTED, WAISCOATS AND SWEATERS

GOLF HOSE, SOCKS, Etc.

DANCE MUSIC

FOR THE COMING SEASON

WALTZES.

"LEGEND OF THE SEA" "CECELE" "TESORO MIO" "MODESTY" "DESTINY" "YEUX TURQUOISES"

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

ETC. ETC. ETC.

SEE WINDOW

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED. EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD. WINE-MERCHANTS. TEL. NO. 135.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDQUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via VancouverIn connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.
EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Bedroom Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Bedded First Class Fare.
All "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.
J. E. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY—
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1083.

257, VICTORIA ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, & Yokohama.	Tokiwa Maru Capt. Ogura	T. 15,130 { SATUR., 8th Dec., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, & Yokohama.	Kashima Maru Capt. Torisawa	T. 21,000 { FRI., 23rd Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	T. 16,000 { TUES., 11th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	Suwa Maru Capt. Saine	T. 21,000 { FRI., 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 { FRI., 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	Benten Maru Capt. Yamamoto	T. 8,000 { SATURDAY, 1st Dec.
KOBE	Totomi Maru Capt. Anaki	T. 8,000 { SUNDAY, 2nd Dec.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
\$ Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHIRYO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.
PERIA MARU	18,000	7th Dec.
KOBE MARU	18,000	19th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	31st Dec.
TEYO MARU	22,000	11th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	23rd Jan.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" will call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CAJAL, ARICA AND LIMA.THREE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamers.
ANYO MARU 15,500
KYO MARU 17,500
SEIYO MARU 14,000These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply toT. DAICO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without notice.Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.
S.S. Tjikembang 20th Dec. S.S. Tjisondari
Arakan BintangALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
S.S. CHINAWILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCOVIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
JANUARY 26, 1918.AN UNRIVALLED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.Please Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	24th Nov. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	25th Nov. at 9 a.m.
TIENSIN	Huichow	26th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	27th Nov. at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong November 22, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijaroem	Amoy	23rd Nov.	24th Nov.	Shanghai
Tijpanas	Moji	25th Nov.	27th Nov.	—
Tijliwong	—	6th Dec.	8th Dec.	—
Tijbodas	—	3rd Dec.	9th Dec.	Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 10 to 12 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 27th Nov., at noon.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 30th Nov., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Fochow	Wosang	Fri., 23rd Nov. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 23rd Nov. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 24th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Wed., 28th Nov. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 30th Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Rangoon.

Steamers from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through bills can be cleared for Northern and Western Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, and through bills can be cleared for Northern and Western Ports via Shanghai.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Canton when indicated.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to 100 accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Daru.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wankow and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

SHIPPING-NEWS.

German Shipowners Getting Ready.

An association of German shipowners has been formed in Hamburg with the object of seeing that Germany has enough tonnage after the war.

A Japanese Shipping Association. From the point of view that for the promotion of the shipping trade during and after the war, union between shipping-men is essential, the Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Asano, Uraga, and Yokohama dockyard companies, the Watanabe Ironworks, Messrs. Sumitomo & Co., and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha have decided to organize a shipping association called the Sempaku Kyokai. The new organisation will first take up the question of obtaining supplies of shipbuilding materials. Japan Chronicle.

South Sea Service.

Hitherto the steamship service between Japan and those German possessions in the South Seas which have been occupied by Japanese troops has been maintained by the South Seas Trading Company with three vessels in accordance with a contract with the Naval Department. The contract expired at the end of October last, however, without being renewed owing to the high rate for charter. The authorities accordingly proposed to keep up the service with some naval ships, but a few favourable offers have since been made by private shipowners with whom negotiations are now in progress. Since there are certain difficulties attendant upon the uses of naval ships for maritime communication, it is expected that the steamship service in question will be again entrusted to a few private vessels.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. J. Johansen, chief officer, Hainfung, is on leave; Mr. H. Langvad, second officer, Hainfung, has gone acting chief officer, same ship; Mr. T. Scarlass has been appointed second officer, Hainfung; Captain E. B. Simons, from reserve, has gone master, Suivang; Mr. G. P. McAdam, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Suivang; Mr. J. D. Jordan, from reserve, has gone second officer, Suivang; Mr. C. McAlister, from leave, has gone second officer, Kwichow; Mr. A. H. Brown, chief officer, Nambou, has gone master, Shunlee; Mr. F. H. Bagister, acting chief officer, Taiming, has resigned; Mr. A. C. Wylie, second officer, Haitan, has resigned; Mr. J. A. Murphy has been appointed second officer, Haitan; Mr. F. A. Maxwell, chief officer, Suian, has gone chief officer, Suian; Mr. G. Williams has been appointed chief officer, Taming; Mr. J. Cartwright has been appointed chief officer, Shunlee. Shipping and Engineering.

Shipbuilding Extraordinary. The construction of standardised ships of cast steel at the rate of more than one a day is advocated by a writer in the "Iron Age," a leading American technical publication. The plan, as described, is to build the ship hull in sections, each a casting as large as conditions will allow, and to weld the castings together electrically by an arc method. One casting might constitute the bottom of the vessel for a section of 8 ft. in the dimension lengthwise of the ship; another casting would form practically one side of the hull for that section, and a third the corresponding side opposite; a fourth casting would form part of the deck frame-work of the stiffening between the upper part of the sides. By observing in the welding that the steel is not allowed to get beyond the plastic stage in the heating, and that manganese is supplied through the soldering rods, it is claimed that the resultant welded joint has 125% strength of the casting itself. This shipbuilding project, it is declared, could produce 6,000,000 tons of shipping per year.

"Write to John Hodge."

Speaking at the Corner Training School for Maimed Soldiers and Sailors at Newcastle, Mr. John Hodge, Pensions Minister said: too much could not be done for the men who made sacrifice for their country. They should be provided with the best possible artificial limbs, and I had asked the Treasury for a thousand pounds to start an experimental factory for the purpose. No man suffering from shell-shock must be sent back to the front. If a man is not getting what he ought to have, he should write to Mr. J. Hodge.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHECKS—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, ROBERTS ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NOS. 2889.

NOTICE.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in Council Chamber this afternoon, when those present were—

H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, (Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.)

H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Ventris.)

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. W. Otham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. O. McMeester, Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.O.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Cho Pak.

The Hon. Mr. A. H. Holyoak.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

Mr. E. Bullock (Clerk of Councils.)

Financial.

The following financial minutes were referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently approved—

A sum of \$15,700 in aid of the votes—Miscellaneous Services language study allowance, \$700; stationery, \$15,000.

A sum of \$1,800 in aid of the vote Public Works Department, other charges, transport and travelling expenses.

A sum of \$30,300 in aid of the vote Public Works Department, Hongkong, water works, (20) maintenance of City and Hill District.

A sum of \$800 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, miscellaneous, (41), miscellaneous works.

A sum of \$150 in aid of the vote Attorney General's Office, other charges, books.

A sum of \$1,350 in aid of the vote Harbours Office, other charges, raising and renewing moorings of ocean steamships.

A sum of \$100,000 on account of Miscellaneous Services, Tientsin Flood Relief Fund.

A sum of \$3,360.73 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, buildings, improvements to Cape D'Aguilar Wireless Telegraph Station.

A sum of \$2,500 in aid of the vote Royal Observatory, special expenditure, installation for receiving time signals by wireless telegraphy.

A sum of \$1,890, in aid of the vote Sanitary Department, special expenditure, compensation for condemnation of carcasses in slaughter houses.

A sum of \$100 in aid of the vote Charitable Services, charitable allowance to Shin Yau-wai, late of the Education Department.

Tientsin Flood Relief.

H. E. the Officer Administering the Government moved the following resolution—

"This Council desires to express its heartfelt sympathy with the Government of the Chinese Republic in the distressing floods which have devastated an immense area of country in the Province of Chihli and hereby votes a sum of \$100,000 as a contribution towards the relief of the suffering caused by this calamity."

In doing so, he said:—Honourable Members of the Legislative Council.—This Council has during the last four years on two occasions voted sums of money for the relief of the suffering caused by floods in the Kwangtung Province and on the West River. Fortunately during the past two years there has been no necessity to do so, but I feel sure that the whole community in this Colony has been deeply impressed by the magnitude of the disaster which has overwhelmed a great portion of the Province of Chihli, including the entire City of Tientsin. The extent of the calamity will be realised by the following figures. About 12,000 square miles of country have been flooded and outside of Tientsin there has been damage to the extent of \$100,000,000 in the loss of crops. It is reported that as the result of a fairly moderate rain, 80,000 groups of

CANTON NEWS.

Attack on Swatow Orders.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of the 21st instant—

It is reported that the Acting Tachun (Mok Wing-tan) favours working hand in hand with the Military Government, settling the internal differences in the Province and enlarging the power of the South.

An official proclamation published in all the native papers by Admiral Cheng and the whole staff of Naval Commanders states that their object in coming South was to protect the Constitution and secure the welfare of the people. Therefore those who were stirring up trouble must be suppressed by the Navy.

On a report that the Central Government has despatched an army to reinforce Mok King-yue's forces which was defeated in the Hoi Fung district, the Provincial Authority has ordered the military commanders to attack Swatow and Chienchow before the reinforcements arrive.

The gunboat, Pa. Chip, which was anchored off the new Band, was seized a few nights ago by a gang of soldiers, who, after putting the crew under lock and key, took the boat to a lonely spot and sank it, after removing all the arms.

The Provincial Authority is now investigating to which garrison the soldiers belonged.

According to official reports, the so-called citizen soldiers are gathering at many places, and if they join together they will be a force of 10,000 strong.

Various parties of soldiers are being stationed along the Kowloon section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, for its protection.

The vote was agreed to unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak asked:—Will the Government state what is the estimated cost to the Colony of the suggested Camp for Defence Corps training in the New Territories?

The Acting Colonial Secretary replied:—The estimated cost is \$12,000.

Opium Labels.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to make further provision against the counterfeiting of labels, wrappers and marks used in connection with Government opium.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to make it an offence to be in possession of labels, wrappers, or marks resembling those used by the Superintendent in connection with Government opium, or of any die, block, or type apparently intended for the production of any such label, wrapper, or mark.

War Contracts.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to make provision with regard to the effect on certain contracts of certain requirements, regulations and restrictions rendered necessary by the present war.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to provide relief against actions for breach of contract where the fulfilment of the contract has been interfered with by executive requirements or restrictions rendered necessary by the war.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to regulate Ferries.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the making of deposits by certain persons, firms and companies carrying on fire or marine insurance business.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

This Bill proposes to require all Fire and Marine Insurance Companies which carry on business in this Colony to make a deposit with the Registrar of Companies to the amount or value of \$100,000. The object is to check the growth of mushroom companies which have no sound financial basis.

The Pension Ordinance.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill

ATTEMPTED ARMED ROBBERY.

Indian Police Sergeant Fired At.

There were quite exciting scenes in Tank Lane during the early hours of this morning, an Indian Police Sergeant reporting when he got back from duty that during an attempted armed robbery at 7, Tank Lane, he was fired on by some of the robbers.

He returned the fire with several rounds, but the men all got away. No one, apparently, was hit.

In connection with the same matter, an amah, living at the house, reports that while she was in bed she heard her master cry out, and, on opening a door, saw a man who pointed something, which she thought was a firearm, at her. The man got away. Nothing was stolen, but she found on the premises one knife, five gages and several empty cartridge cases.

A COMMON PRACTICE.

Chinese Junkmaster Fined.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, B. N., the master of a Chinese trading junk was charged with impeding the work of Government vessels outside the harbour on the morning of November 21.

The defendant pleaded guilty, but stated that there was no wind and that he was helpless at the time.

Evidence was given to the effect that the defendant's junk passed where it should not have done, and that there was wind blowing at from four to five miles an hour. The witness sided that there was a lot of trouble with junks.

Defendant maintained that the course he took was inevitable. He could not go seawards, as the wind was unfavourable.

His Worship asked several questions, and, in passing sentence, said that he was of the opinion that no effort was made by the junk to get off before the wind and thus get clear. As the practice was becoming a common one, he wanted this case to be a warning to other junks and would impose a fine of \$20.

MORE FIRES.

A Big Blaze at Yumati.

There seems to be quite an epidemic of fires just now, for the Police report two more are having occurred yesterday, in addition to the one already reported, which broke out in Stanton Street during the morning.

The larger was at Yumati and occurred during the afternoon in a block of buildings which are being erected adjoining 434, Canton Road. The block consists of eight three-story dwellings being built by a contractor under Messrs. Denison, Bam and Gibbs, architects. The fire originated in the centre of the block on the second floor of one of the houses, the floor and roof being here completed. The outbreak was probably caused by some workman carelessly disposing of a match or cigarette end. Owing to the open nature of the buildings, the flames quickly spread and the adjoining flats were involved. The Fire Brigade at Yumati was quickly in attendance and soon had the fire under control. Valuable assistance was given by Mr. T. J. Slater, living at 8, Victoria View and also by Lieut. Sergt. Marks, who happened to be in the vicinity. The damage is estimated to be about \$2,000 and is not covered by insurance.

The other fire, which proved to be a small affair, took place at 22, Tai Wong Street, East. This occurred last night and broke out in some shavings, the shop being used by a carpenter. The outbreak was soon got under by some neighbours and some Police Constables, and by the time the Fire Brigade attended it was found that they were not required. There was practically no damage.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

Civil Service v. Royal Engineers.

The following will represent the Civil Service Club on their own ground at 2 p.m., on Saturday next:—H. E. Mr. O. Severn, C.M.G. (Captain), E. W. Hamilton, B. W. Bradbury, D. M. Goodall, W. H. Edwards, W. Dixon, R. E. O. Bird, R. C. Wicheil, F. J. Ling, J. O. C. Fletcher and P. T. Lambie. Reserve:—T. McCormack.

intituled An Ordinance to amend the Pension Ordinance, 1883.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to give the Governor, in Council power to require any judge or other public officer to retire after he attains the age of 65 years, or to require any judge or other public officer to retire at any time on the ground of inability to discharge efficiently the duties of his office. The Bill is introduced in order to bring the law into conformity with the law in other colonies.

The Bill was adjourned for a week.

THE BEGGING NUISANCE.

New Children are Employed by Professionals.

The number of small children met with in the streets importing for alms should be considerably diminished as a result of two cases which were heard by Mr. Dyer Ball at the Police Court this morning.

The father of a little girl, who had a small baby strapped on her back, was charged with sending the girl into the streets to beg.

He said that he had no money and could not support his wife and children, so he had sent the girl into the streets to beg so that they could buy food.

Sergeant Blackman stated that the girl was found in Queen's Road with the baby lying in front of her and with a placard asking for alms. He sent for the mother, who told a lot of lies. She said that husband was at sea and had not heard from him for months.

Sanitary Inspector Taylor, who arrested the girl, went down to Third Street and found the defendant lying on a bed smoking opium.

Defendant stated that he had only just come back.

His Worship passed sentence of one month's hard labour, and the defendant's wife had to be removed from Court shouting her protest.

Another man was charged with sending a little boy out to beg, and he stated that he had not enough money to pay for his passage to the place to which he wanted to go.

Sanitary Inspector Taylor said that the boy was sitting on the pavement with a lamp and placard. There was some money on the paper. The defendant came up and began to pick the coins up, so witness spoke to him, and he eventually admitted being the boy's father. The boy ran away but was found this morning at a house in Third Street.

Sergeant Blackman said there was quite a gang of professional beggars in Third Street.

His Worship examined the placard and said that it contained good many lies.

The man was sent to prison for a month.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Parades, Central Station 5.30 p.m. Friday, November 23.—All recruits, also Ambulance Platoon, Monday, November 26.—All recruits.

Tuesday, November 27.—Whole of No. 1 Co. under Chief Inspector Lammer.

Wednesday, November 28.—No. 3 Company, under Inspector Un. also Ambulance Platoon.

Thursday, November 29.—No. 2 Co. under own Commanders. Also all recruits.

Uniform:—Caps with covers. Men not in possession of complete winter uniform will parade in multi. Their names will be taken by C. S. Majors and handed in at this office.

As soon as the roll has been called on the above Company parades, the Company Commander will hand over his unit to the Musketry Officer for inspection of all rifles. The latter will make all necessary reports to this office.

Band and Orchestra.

The Police Reserve Band will play at the "Heather Day" Fair on the evening of Friday, November 30.

The following Band Practices are ordered:—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 26, 27 and 28.

Orchestra Practice ordered for 28th instant is cancelled.

Inspectors and Sergeants.

All Inspectors and Sergeants (other than those on duty) will attend at Headquarters Club on Monday, November 26, at 5.30 p.m. Uniform optional.

For Red Cross Fund.

A further sum of \$257.25 has been received from the members of the Phoenix Club for the benefit of "Our Day" and has been placed to the credit of the Red Cross Fund.

A QUEER STORY.

Girl and Writer Involved.

A young woman ran into a drug store in Lexington Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, New York, on the evening of October 5, just after 7 o'clock, went into a telephone booth and asked for "the secret service."

She talked for a few moments and then asked for the East Sixty-seventh Street police station. She told the lieutenant she wanted a policeman sent at once to 787, Lexington Avenue.

Patrolman Griffin reached the drug store while the young woman was still talking to a third person. A man entered, went into another booth, talked for a moment, and came out just as the young woman did.

"That's the man," she shouted. Griffin stopped them both, and the young woman said the man she pointed out was a pro-German.

She said she was his stenographer and knew what she was talking about; that she had fled from his apartment with incriminating stenographic notes. The man insisted in making a statement before the woman talked further. He said:

"I am Willard Huntington Wright, literary editor of the Evening Mail. I employed this woman about three weeks ago as my private secretary. I suspected she was extracting her stenographic notes and other information. In my position I get much information that is of value to others. I purposely dictated to her letters that meant nothing, planning to trap her. She did exactly what I expected—took her notes away with her. This evening I dictated a letter which included hieroglyphics, and I saw her tear the notes from her book. Then she ran out of the room yelling."

The young woman insisted then on making a statement. She said: "Several weeks ago I became this man's private secretary. I know this man to be pro-German. He has written a book against America. I know that a newspaper has called him an enemy alien and that he is suing that paper for libel. In the time I have been working for him he has dictated to me letters that I believe to be against the United States Government. To-night he dictated a letter to a man in New York, asking the man whether he agreed with President Wilson's appointment of Colonel House to gather peace data and asked the man to go to Washington to see President Wilson about it."

"I went into another room and stole my notes from the book after I had written the letter. He asked me for the notes and I handed him the book. When he saw the torn pages he said I could not leave the room until I had given him the notes. With the notes in my hand, I ran out of the room and to this drug store and called up the police."

The woman declined to give her name or address.

Then an automobile containing four men supposed to be Secret Service agents arrived. The women left in the car with two of the men and the other two walked away with Mr. Wright. A half hour later no one could be found at the Wright apartment.

Willard Huntington Wright has been literary editor of the Evening Mail for the past two months. Prior to that he was attached to the staff of the Los Angeles Times and later was an editor of Smart Set. He has written a number of books.

There was no record at Police Headquarters, the Third Beach Detective Bureau, or the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station last night of the arrest of Mr. Wright. Captain William M. O'Leary, head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, which is handling the problem of pro-Germans, said he knew nothing of the case.

John E. O'Leary, managing editor of the Mail, said last night he had heard nothing of Mr. Wright's experiences of the evening. He said he had never heard of the literary editor of the Mail doing or saying anything that would make him appear to be pro-German. A friend of Mr. Wright said that the only book he had written recently was a book finding fault with the

GERMANY AWAKENING.

Interesting Swedish Comment.

The false ecology of himself, which formed nearly half of the Kaiser's reply to the Pope's peace offer, seems to have been intended for home-consumption. From the Swedish press we learn that there is a growing distrust of the All-Highest in Germany and a breaking down of the old political parties through war-weariness, and it is thought that the panegyric in the peace note was intended to restore the wavering confidence in the War-Lord. In what a state of flux is the German mind can be seen from a series of interviews with prominent Germans published in the Stockholm Dagens Nyheter. A prominent German scientist in Sweden on official business told this prominent Swedish organ that—

"The discord among the German people is increasing week by week. It is more irreconcilable in its principles and more resentful in its testimony than at any time before the war—even if it is somewhat less noisy. Public opinion is divided in different directions, which do not altogether coincide with the grouping of the political parties."

"The question dominating everything else—which is peace and not war—has obviously called forth the shifting of the political frontiers. Farthest to the Right are the so-called Pan-Germans, the last remnants of the jubilant days when the war was greeted as a blessing. . . . But for every passing day, more and more single individuals go over to the other group, who face the truth bravely and only wish as soon as possible and at the cheapest possible price to slip out of the misery before it becomes still worse."

Even those chauvinists who formerly desired "simply a mere peace, order, and stability," are changing their view and are coming to recognise the fact that the continuance of the war spells the future political and economic ruin of Germany and the vanishing of all hope of European domination. Even among the Pan-Germans, he adds—

"More than one highly placed man, who has advanced to this clearness of view, would be inclined to burst out: 'Leave Belgium and Serbia, nay, even Alsace-Lorraine; promise to pay almost any sum; only put an end to it, and that soon.'"

Much more remarkable is the last article of the series, which records an interview with a former member of the Reichstag, who had voted for the great war-budget. When asked how he would consider the proposal that the "belligerents in common ought to contribute to the restoration of those parts of our continent which had been most damaged by the war," the German got very angry, beat the table with his fist, and shouted:—

"I never dreamed of anything so mean! Are we Germans to receive from any other Power a penny of contribution to restore Belgium to whatever extent it is possible? Are we not to be left to offer reparation for what has been destroyed? Will any one in Europe dare to offer to help us with this? They must indeed regard us as a low lot! Oh, no; when such infamy has been done in the name of the German people, the nation itself will, in all humility, know how to wipe off the strain which has thereby been placed on its reputation and character. Alone, will we do penance for this, as for many other things. The world must allow us to win this moral victory, even if the other should slip out of our hands."

Encyclopaedia Britannica on the ground that it was for pro-British and that it did not give America a fair show.

Mr. Wright is the author of "What Nietzsche Taught," 1914; "Europe After 8.15," with H. L. Menken and George Jean Nathan; "Songs of Youth," 1912; "Modern Painting," 1915; "The Man of Promise," 1915, and other books. He has been a frequent contributor to magazines. He has published several novels, prophecies

A SHIPMENT HAS JUST ARRIVED



THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

FIGHTING THE U-BOAT.

The Spirit of the Mine-Sweeper.

The spirit in which the officers and men employed in mine-sweeping perform their arduous and dangerous task is admirably demonstrated by a report from western waters of the English Channel.

A flotilla of minesweepers was employed in sweeping between two given points when two mines exploded in the sweep towed by the second pair of minesweeping trawlers in the flotilla. The wire parted and one of the two trawlers proceeded to heave in the "kite" or depth-keeping contrivance employed to keep the sweep at the required depth. When hove short up to the rollers it was discovered that a mine was foul of the wire and had been hauled up against the ship's side. Furthermore, that just beneath the surface the circular outline of a second mine could be detected entangled in the wire and swirling round in the current beneath the trawler's counter.

In the circumstances, when any roll of the ship might suffice to strike one of the horns of either mine and detonate the annihilating charge, the officer in charge of the trawler chose the best course open to him in his responsibility for the lives of those under his command, and ordered the trawler to be abandoned.

The senior officer of the division of minesweepers thereupon called for a volunteer, and, accompanied by the engineer, boarded the abandoned minesweeping trawler and, with heroic disregard of the imminent probability of an explosion caused by the contact of the ship and the mine, cooly cut the sweep wire and kite wire. The mines fell clear without detonating, and by means of a rope passed to another trawler they were towed gingerly clear of the spot.

Now the moral of all this is a little obscure. There was no question of saving life, since the ship had been abandoned. The ship was but a trawler, whose face value was hardly equal to the cost of a cruiser broadside. The action of these two was not required of them by any higher authority, because, humbly speaking, it meant almost certain death. They were merely volunteers, and only one unfamiliar with the deathless traditions of the mine-sweeping service might wonder why they volunteered.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

By Order of the Mortgagees.
Mr. Geo. P. Lamert has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY
the 23rd day of November,
1917.

at 3 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,
Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situated at Victoria Hongkong viz:-

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 64. Together with the messuages erected thereon known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Ming Yan Lane Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated 27th August 1874. Proportion of Annual Crown rent 167.85. Area about 1842 Square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES
& MASTER,
Princes Buildings,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1917.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 27th Novem-
ber, 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m.
at Siemen's Electric Co.'s Office,
1st Floor, Powell's Building
A Quantity of Office Furniture.

Also
1 Large Milner's Safe.
On view on day of sale.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Shanghai, Great Eastern
Hotel, from Amoy.
Shanghai, from Kobe.
Macaulay H.K. Hotel, from
Shanghai.
Sergioh Winglok Street, from
Amoy.

T. K. KING,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, Nov. 16, 1917.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained Massageur.

Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF REFERRED.

No. 218, QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER

No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central

Top Floor,

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POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fathash, Chan Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:-
Parcel not over 3lbs. 50 cents.
Do. 7lbs. \$1.50
Do. 11lbs. 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undomesticated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold and silverware or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 22d. 11h. 31m. - No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. With few exceptions, pressure has decreased slightly to modern tally at all stations reporting. The anticyclone is moving eastward, and is probably central over S. Japan.

The monsoon will be temporarily interrupted to the north of Focchow, but will continue to blow freely along the coast to the south of that port, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 60.24 inches against an average of 81.65 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	E. winds, fresh; fine.
2 Formosa Channel.	N. winds, strong, moderating.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Loochoo.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register,
November 22, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	D'Alon.	Force.	Winds.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6a							
Nagasaki	5a							
Hakodate								
Tokyo								
Kobe								
Nagasaki								
Kyushu								
Yokohama								
Shanghai								
Amoy								
Swatow								
Tientsin								
Peking								
Harbin								
Manchuria								
Japan								
China								
India								
Malaya								
Siam								
Thailand								
Sumatra								
Java								
Batavia								
Sourabaya								
Medan								
Singapore								
Penang								
Malacca								
Port Swettenham								
Ipoh								
Kuala Lumpur								
Malay Peninsula								
Sumatra								
Java								
Batavia								
Sourabaya								
Medan								
Singapore								
Penang								
Malacca								
Port Swettenham								
Ipoh								
Kuala Lumpur								
Malay Peninsula								
Sumatra								
Java								
Batavia								
Sourabaya								
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Port Swettenham								
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Sumatra								
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